

THE ISLAND OF MADEIRA.

The island of Madeira is one of the loveliest and most fertile spots in the world. The prodigality of Nature seems to have been exhaustless in showering upon that lovely isle every treasure of climate, scenery and produce-bearing soil. Day after day, from January to December, the sun shines there in all his splendor, tempered to a grateful warmth by the cooling breezes of the surrounding Atlantic. Almost to the height of Mt. Washington towers the grand Pico Ruivo, from whose base sweeps away many a forest-clad valley and tinkling cascade. Roses and geraniums, heliotropes and violets, grow in wild profusion along the roadsides. Grapes and coffee, sugar and nectaries, oranges and wheat, strawberries and custard-apples, are but a tithe of the products which this goodly land offers to the most careless cultivator. Surely this was meant for the garden of the world! Here, indeed should we find the "arva, arva, beata!"

For more than 450 years this island has been a Portuguese colony. Today its inhabitants are among the poorest, the most ignorant, and the most profoundly wretched in the world. Ay, the most profoundly wretched! for they live without hope. They know that so long as Portugal remains a power in Europe their lot can never be bettered. It could not be made worse.

Let us see what Portugal does for one of her oldest colonies—the one which should be the brightest jewel in her crown. I think I may safely say she does nothing but rob her. The Civil Governor of Madeira is appointed from Lisbon; so is the Military Governor; so is the Director of the Custom House. And what these officials cannot squeeze out of the island is not worth squeezing. The squeezing is principally done by means of that extortionate engine with which, alas! we are only too familiar in the States—a Custom House, and the usual attachment of weighers, gaugers, inspectors, laborers, appraisers, deputy collectors, examiners, chief collector, and percentage to the bosses. I was about to say the Portuguese tariff was worse than ours; but that would be impossible. It is very similar to it. It is so constructed that the rich man pays comparatively nothing for his luxuries, while the poor man pays enormously for all the common necessities of life. It is estimated that by means of the Custom House and other methods that were taken from Madeira, in 1882, more than \$200,000, after paying the expenses of administering the island—and this from a population of 130,000.

What the American laborer considers the necessities of life, and what he is well enough off to get in spite of the tariff, these the Madeira laborer simply does without. His wages, a day laborer, are thirty-three cents a day. His clothes—the meanest and cheapest cotton stuff, of which the tariff shuts out all but the manufactured in Portugal—are generally rags, and often little more than *nil*. His house is a hovel unfit for a dog. He has absolutely no furniture. His wife works in the fields and before thirty she is an old woman, worn out with manual labor and insufficient nourishment. His children are stunted, wretched and diseased. The Government prevents him from emigrating when a young man by demanding six years' army service, or a \$300 bond for his return. He probably never had 300 cents at one time in his life. His diet is cornmeal and sweet potatoes, varied with a morsel of fish, upon which, by the way, the Government levies a heavy tax. Last year the destitution in Madeira was so great that the authorities, to save the people from actual starvation, were obliged to remit for a few months the import duty on corn, whereupon the price fell at once 30 per cent.—[From a letter in N. Y. Post.

EFFECTS OF THE FAILURE OF THE ORIENTAL BANK OF LONDON.

Widespread destitution and nearly a score of suicides have followed the failure of the Oriental Bank. No failure since the suspension of the City Bank of Glasgow has caused such wholesale ruin. The organization of the Oriental Bank corporation was peculiar in having over 100,000 shareholders, although its capital was only £1,500,000; so that the individual hold-

ings of the shareholders averaged less than £15 each. Having its head offices at No. 40 Threadneedle street, with Sir William John Walter Baynes, Bart., as Chairman or figurehead of the Board of Directors, it had branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Point de Galle, Singapore, Colombo, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Melbourne and Sydney. It was deemed second only in stability to the Bank of England. It attracted shoals of small investments from civil service employees, spinsters, widows, doctors, clergymen, and in fact from all classes in the English Colonies at these points.

Not being organized on the limited liability principle, each one of the shareholders in the concern is liable to the extent of his entire worldly possessions for the debts of the bank. Thousands of writs of attachments have been issued against unfortunate shareholders both in England and the East, and it is this fact, coupled with the loss in many cases of their entire means of subsistence, that has driven so many of the unhappy investors to desperation and death.

National Religion in Japan.

Speaking as to the religion of the Japanese, Dr. Aoki, of the war vessel *Tsukuba* stated recently in Auckland, that they were Materialists. The Government, however, does not interfere with the religious belief of anybody. The English and American ministers work hard, but are not so successful as in other countries. The educated classes are fond of reading the works of Darwin, Tyndall, and Huxley. The Shintoist monks teach three articles of faith—to be true to the country, to be true to the Emperor, to be true in their relations to each other. The Buddhist monks also tell the old women that there is a Paradise and a hell, but the educated Japanese do not believe anything of that kind. They believe in the Utilitarian philosophy. There appears to be very little of what we would call religion in the country. The Shinto doctrines are a body of philosophical and ethical maxims. The people go to the temples more for a holiday than from religious motives. Some of the old Buddha classics are said to contain the germs of true logic. It is said by scientific Europeans that Napoleon I. made use of these germs in the construction of the famous Code Napoleon. Referring to the political matters, Dr. Aoki said that the Prime Minister is appointed by the Emperor, who also appoints the Ministerial heads of departments. The Emperor has also two Ministers for councillors. The name of the present Prime Minister is Sanjo. In six years it is contemplated to create a National Assembly, selected by the people by popular election. The population of Japan amounts to thirty-seven millions, and is increasing. There is not much poverty in Japan. If a man works for five or six hours in the day, he can earn enough for himself and wife and family. Families are not large as a rule. The largest Dr. Aoki has known consisted of nine children, but the average was two or three. There are schools in every village, and these are maintained by local taxes. No religion is taught in the schools. The Japanese do not consider that necessary at all.

Death of Sam Ward.

"KING OF THE LOBBY."

Sam Ward died at Segni, Italy, on the 11th of May. He passed away peacefully, surrounded by loving friends.

[Samuel Ward, better known as "Uncle Sam," or the "King of the Lobby," was born in January, 1814, and received his first schooling at Northampton, Mass. He graduated from Columbia College in 1831 and went to Europe, where he studied from 1832 to 1836. Returning to the United States, cultured in mind and strong in body, he began business as a Wall-street broker. He came to California in 1849, visited Mexico in 1854 and in 1858 was appointed Secretary of a commission which went to Paraguay to settle the claims of a number of Rhode Island colonists against that country. A year or two later he went to Washington, where he began a career as lobbyist which soon gave him a national reputation. His chief dependence in winning the friendship and votes of Congressmen was on dinners

and other social entertainments, to the preparation of which he directed all his energies and with such success that "Sam Ward's dinners" have become historical. It is related that when the most bitter enmity had sprung up between General Garfield and James Brooks in one hand and Fernando Wood and General Schenck on the other, Ward got up a dinner party and seated the enemies side by side. A reconciliation was effected before the meal was half completed. Although he was an accomplished cook and a fastidious epicure, he was not a heavy eater, and on the occasions of his finest entertainments devoted himself entirely to caring for his guests.

Sam Ward was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Astor and his second Miss Medora Grymes. After becoming a widower for the second time he devoted himself to speculation in Wall street, spending his evenings and holidays in the seclusion of his library or among congenial personal friends. His literary abilities were of no mean order, but his reputation for good-fellowship and social accomplishments overshadowed his other talents. His financial enterprises were generally successful, and he was undoubtedly, in his mode of living, the best exponent in America of European luxuriousness.]

ROYAL HAWAIIAN

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

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The Society's Second Annual

Agricultural and Horticultural
SHOW

WILL BE HELD AT

Kapiolani Park

—ON—

Friday and Saturday.

THE 13TH AND 14TH OF JUNE.

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT HAVING been promised a suitable site for the purpose, will erect commodious and substantial buildings at the Park for the reception of stock and other exhibits, and will provide every necessary convenience for exhibitors and for the public. Full details of these will be made known through the press as the arrangements progress. Ample room will, through the liberality of the Directors of the Kapiolani Park Association, be available for the display of all classes of exhibits, and also for showing stock to advantage outside their stalls.

Schedule of Prizes:

DIVISION I.—NEAT CATTLE.

- 1 Best imported Bull, Durham.
- 2 Best imported Bull, Hereford.
- 3 Best imported Bull, Angus.
- 4 Best imported Bull, Jersey.
- 5 Best imported Bull, Holstein.
- 6 Best imported Bull, Ayrshire.
- 7 Best native Bull, Durham, over 2 years old.
- 8 Best native Bull, Durham, under 2 years old.
- 9 Best native Bull, Hereford.
- 10 Best native Bull, Jersey.
- 11 Best native Bull, Holstein.
- 12 Best native Cow, Durham.
- 13 Best native Cow, Jersey.
- 14 Best native Cow, of any other breed.
- 15 Best imported Cow of any breed.
- 16 Best yoke of native working Oxen.
- 17 Best native fat steer.
- 18 Second best native fat steer.
- 19 Best native Heifer, under 2 years old.
- 20 Best native Heifer, over 2 years old.
- 21 Best Milch Cow, imported or native.

DIVISION II.—HORSES.

- 1 Best imported Stallion for carriage use.
- 2 Second best imported Stallion for carriage use.
- 3 Best imported Stallion for draft use.
- 4 Best imported Stallion for saddle use.
- 5 Second best imported Stallion for saddle use.
- 6 Best native Stallion, over 4 years old.
- 7 Best native Stallion, under 4, and over 2 years old.
- 8 Best native Stallion, 2 years old and under.
- 9 Best native Filly, over 2 years old.
- 10 Best native Filly, under 2 years old.
- 11 Best native Mare, 3 years old or over.
- 12 Best native Mare and foal.
- 13 Best native Mare and foal.
- 14 Best native saddle animal, horse or mare.
- 15 Second best native saddle animal, horse or mare.
- 16 Best native carriage animal, horse or mare.
- 17 Best imported Mare.
- 18 Best pair of native carriage Horses.
- 19 Best imported Jack.
- 20 Best native Mule.
- 21 Best imported carriage animal, horse or mare.
- 22 Best imported racing Stallion, thoroughbred.

N. B.—The paces of the animals marked with a * must be exhibited when required by the managers.

DIVISION III.—SHEEP.

- 1 Best imported Ram (for wool).
- 2 Second best imported Ram (for wool).
- 3 Best imported Ram (for mutton).
- 4 Second best imported Ram (for mutton).
- 5 Best two imported Ewes.
- 6 Second best two imported Ewes.
- 7 Best native Ram.
- 8 Second best native Ram.
- 9 Best two native Ewes.
- 10 Best three Fleeces, native.

DIVISION IV.—SWINE.

- 1 Best imported Boar.
- 2 Second best imported Swine.
- 3 Best imported Sow.
- 4 Second best imported Sow.
- 5 Best native Sow.
- 6 Second best native Sow.
- 7 Best litter of Pigs under 10 months old, native.
- 8 Best fat Pig, native.
- 9 Second best fat Pig, native.

DIVISION V.—POULTRY.

- 1 Best white Leghorn; rooster and 2 hens.
- 2 Best brown Leghorn; rooster and 2 hens.
- 3 Best black Spanish; rooster and 2 hens.
- 4 Best Dominique; rooster and 2 hens.
- 5 Best game fowl; rooster and 2 hens.
- 6 Best three domestic Geese.
- 7 Best pair of native Geese.
- 8 Best pair any other breed.
- 9 Best 3 Muscovy Ducks.
- 10 Best 3 Aylesbury Ducks.
- 11 Best 3 Canton Ducks.
- 12 Best 3 Turkeys.
- 13 Best 3 varieties of Pigeons.

DIVISION VI.—DOGS.

- 1 Best Setter.
- 2 Second best.
- 3 Best Pointer.
- 4 Best Spaniel.
- 5 Best Retriever (water spaniel).
- 6 Best Sheep Dog.
- 7 Best Greyhound.
- 8 Best Skye Terrier.
- 9 Best Irish Terrier.
- 10 Best Scotch Terrier.
- 11 Best English Terrier.
- 12 Best Fox Terrier.
- 13 Best Bull Terrier.
- 14 Best Mastiff.
- 15 Best Newfoundland.

DIVISION VII.—FISH.

- 1 Best specimen fresh water Fish } not native to
- 2 Second best " " " " } the country

DIVISION VIII.—DAIRY PRODUCE.

- 1 Best Firkin of Butter, 10lbs or more.
- 2 Second best Firkin of Butter, 10lbs or more.
- 3 Best pound of Butter, the exhibitors being house-keepers, and making their own butter.
- 4 Second best do.
- 5 Best Cheese.
- 6 Second best do.

DIVISION IX.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

- 1 Best Mats.
- 2 Best Hats.
- 3 Best Kapa.
- 4 Best Calabashes.
- 5 Best Bowls of Wood and of Coconut.
- 6 Best Ornaments: Kukul Shell and others.
- 7 Best Artificial Flowers and Wreaths.
- 8 Best Carving on Wood or Stone.
- 9 Best Saddle.
- 10 Best Harness.
- 11 Best Horse Shoes.
- 12 Best Carriage.
- 13 Best Wagon.
- 14 Best Piece of Furniture of Hawaiian Wood, and best of any other homemade exhibit of merit.

DIVISION X.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

CLASS I.—PRODUCTS AS MANUFACTURED FOR EXPORT.

- 1 Best washed Sugar.
- 2 Best unwashed Sugar.
- 3 Best Rice, 50lbs or more.
- 4 Best Coffee, 50lbs or more.
- 5 Best Exhibit of Fibre from any native or introduced plant grown here.
- 6 Best Exhibit of any kind of dried or preserved fruit grown in this country.

CLASS II.—SUGAR CANES OR OTHER PRODUCTS.

- 1 Best bundle of Sugar Cane.
- 2 Second best bundle of Sugar Cane.
- 3 Largest collection of different varieties of Sugar Cane.
- 4 Best single stick of Sugar Cane.
- 5 Best Kalo.
- 6 Second best Kalo.
- 7 Greatest number of varieties of Kalo.
- 8 Best Rice in ear, or Paddy.
- 9 Best Sweet Potatoes.
- 10 Best Irish Potatoes.
- 11 Best Peanuts.
- 12 Best of any other product of merit.

CLASS III.—FORAGE, FIBROUS AND HEDGE PLANTS.

- 1 For the greatest variety of Forage Plants, representing fields of not less than one acre.
- 2 For the introduction of any useful foreign forage plant proved to succeed in any part of this Kingdom.
- 3 For the best Hedge Plant proved to thrive in this country; hedge must be at least 100 feet long, and the plant must not have the objectionable characteristics as the Litana and Mimosa. (Specimen plants of the above to be exhibited at show.)

DIVISION XI.—HORTICULTURE.

CLASS I.—USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.

- 1 Best collection of Foreign Trees, suitable for this country.
- 2 Best collection of native Forest Trees.
- 3 Best collection of Palms.
- 4 Best collection of Hibiscus.
- 5 Best collection of Dracaenas.
- 6 Best collection of colored leaf Bigonias.
- 7 Best collection of Crotons.
- 8 Best collection of Ferns.
- 9 Best half-dozen Ferns.
- 10 Best single Fern.
- 11 Best collection of Caladiums.
- 12 Best general collection of Plants, and any other meritorious exhibit of Plants not mentioned in the above list.

CLASS II.—CUT FLOWERS.

- 1 Best Bouquet of Flowers.
- 2 Second best Bouquet of Flowers.
- 3 Best Bouquet of Roses.
- 4 Second best Bouquet of Roses.
- 5 Best single Rose.
- 6 Best Geraniums.
- 7 Best Carnations.
- 8 Best Gladioli.
- 9 Best Pansies.
- 10 Best Fuschias.
- 11 Best Dahlias.
- 12 Best Begonias.
- 13 Best Pinks.
- 14 Any other exhibit of Flowers of merit.
- 15 Best exhibit of pressed Mosses, Ferns, and other plants and flowers.
- 16 Best floral design.

CLASS III.—FRUITS.

- 1 Best bunch of Bananas.
- 2 Largest collection of different varieties of Bananas.
- 3 Best Oranges.
- 4 Best Cocoanuts.
- 5 Best Grapes.
- 6 Best Pine Apples.
- 7 Best Alligator Pears.
- 8 Best Mangoes.
- 9 Best Peaches.
- 10 Best Figs.
- 11 Best Breadfruit.
- 12 Best Guavas.
- 13 Best Citrons.
- 14 Best Lemons.
- 15 Best Limes.
- 16 Best Loquats.
- 17 Best Vio.
- 18 Best Chremoyas.
- 19 Best Dates.
- 20 Best Water Melons.
- 21 Best Mask Melons.
- 22 Best Basket assorted Fruits.
- 23 And any other exhibit of merit.

CLASS IV.—VEGETABLES.

- 1 Best Asparagus.
- 2 Best Peas.
- 3 Best Carrots.
- 4 Best Turnips.
- 5 Best Cabbages.
- 6 Best Cauliflowers.
- 7 Best Pumpkins.
- 8 Best Squash.
- 9 Best Beans.
- 10 Best Egg Fruit.
- 11 Best Radishes.
- 12 Best Kohlrabi.
- 13 Best Celery.
- 14 Best Tomatoes.
- 15 Best Pepper.
- 16 Best Lettuce.
- 17 Best basket assorted Vegetables.

And any other Exhibit of merit not mentioned in the above list.

DIVISION XII.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

Prizes will be given for the best Exhibits of Implements and Machinery specially adapted to the agricultural industries of these Islands, and to the preparation of our agricultural products for exportation, and especially for new inventions of value in this department.

The following extracts from the Rules of the Society are published for the information of those who have not yet become members:

Rule V. Any person may become a member of the Society by an annual payment of five dollars.

Rule XIII. The payment of one hundred dollars in one sum to the Society shall constitute the donor a life member.

Rule XIV. Life members shall be exempt from payment of annual dues, and shall have all the privileges of ordinary members.

By order of the Board,

J. S. WEBB,
Secretary.

Feb 14th

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